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Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

ED NOLAND PARDONED.

Governor Stone Pardons His Citizenship by Unconstitutional Pardon.
JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 23.—Governor Stone has transmitted to Secretary of State Lammie the following letter:

Sir: At the April term, 1892, of the supreme court Edward T. Noland, who had been convicted on an indictment before the circuit court of Cook county of the crime of embezzlement, from which conviction he had appealed, was sentenced to a term of two years in the penitentiary. On the last day he was discharged from his imprisonment under a writ of habeas corpus issued by the circuit court of Cook county. The writ was issued under the operation of the three-fourths rule, his conduct in prison having been good. Mr. Noland now applies to me to be restored to his citizenship and to receive his full rights of citizenship, and the application is supported by similar requests from a large number of reputable citizens. With Mr. Noland's offense against the law the people of the state are familiar. Prior to this unhappy event he stood high in the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens. His family connections and associations are of the most reputable and honorable character. Added to the fact which would give him the right to be restored to his citizenship, he has never been convicted of any crime since his discharge from the penitentiary. He is a man of good character and of good habits. I feel that the public interest should be promoted by his restoration to his full rights of citizenship. I have, therefore, pardoned him and restored to him his full rights of citizenship. Please issue accordingly. Respectfully,
W. J. Stone, Governor.

Colorado Legislature Will Adjourn.
DENVER, Colo., Jan. 23.—The legislative conference committee reported last evening unanimously in favor of adjournment after the passage of the bills for the construction of state canal No. 1 and the Twin Lake reservoir, and any other that will give employment to labor, the bill making a new county of Cripple Creek and an appropriation to pay the expenses of the assembly.

Receiver Malone to Resign.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—James Malone, receiver of the Perry, Okla., land office, will in a few days formally tender his resignation to the secretary of the interior and return to Wisconsin. He is under indictment by the grand jury for irregularities in connection with the Strip opening.

Pardon for King Lobengula.
LONDON, Jan. 23.—A dispatch to the News from Capetown, says that Commissioner Loch has sent a messenger to King Lobengula assuring him in the queen's name that his life and interests will be safely guarded if he surrenders, and promising that he will not be sent out of Africa. An adequate tract of land south of the Orange river and provisions have been provided for him.

Schools Compelled to Close.
EMPORIA, Kan., Jan. 23.—Thirteen school districts of Lyon county, through which the Santa Fe passes, will be obliged to close their schools on account of the refusal of that road to pay its taxes, amounting to \$14,000 for this county.

Flowing in the Strip.
CHEROKEE, Okla., Jan. 23.—The heaviest rainfall since the opening of the Cherokee strip visited this section Sunday and day before. The ground was thoroughly soaked, and now hundreds of plows may be seen over the country turning over the virgin sod.

Yellow Fever at Rio.
RIO DE JANEIRO, Jan. 23.—It is impossible for vessels to discharge their cargoes at the port, owing to the yellow fever epidemic. The deaths from this average eleven daily.

Sullivan to Challenge the Winner.
HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 23.—John L. Sullivan said last night that he would leave for Jacksonville this morning and challenge the winner of the Corbett-Mitchell fight.

Wants to Be United States Senator.
LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 23.—Governor W. M. Fishback has announced his candidacy for the seat in the United States senate now held by Senator James H. Berry.

Only Birth to Four Daughters.
CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 23.—Mrs. Alexander Clifton, at Acme, near this city, Sunday night gave birth to four daughters. All died yesterday.

Cut Price Shoe Sale, Payne's.

HOUSE TANGLED.

Gets Confused Over so Many Amendments.

Had to Adjourn to Get Itself Located.

SUGAR COMES IN FREE.

Income Tax to Be Used as Amendment.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—In the house yesterday a number of amendments were offered to the sugar schedule of the Wilson tariff. The first was by McKee of Arkansas, to abolish entirely the sugar bounty.

Mr. McKee offered as an amendment to that of Mr. McKee the sugar bounty provision of the McKinley law. Mr. Dockery, Democrat of Missouri, offered as a substitute for amendments, a proposition to abolish the bounty on sugar and place the raw and refined sugar on the free list but afterwards withdrew it.

Mr. Harter, Democrat of Ohio, offered a substitute for the proposed amendments, to abolish the bounty and substitute a duty of one cent per pound, to be increased to two cents for countries as levied an export duty.

Mr. Robertson, Democrat of Pennsylvania, offered the following amendment: To strike out the bounty provision of the Wilson bill and insert all sugars shall pay a duty upon their polariscope test as follows: All sugars testing by the polariscope not above seventy-five degrees one cent per pound duty, and for every additional degree or fraction of a degree, three-tenths of a cent per pound additional, and all sugars above sixteen Dutch standard an additional duty of five-tenths of a cent per pound provided that all sugars when exported from a country which pays a bounty on sugar shall pay in addition to these rates a duty equal to the bounty paid by such country.

The voting began at 4:30 after a great deal of wrangling as to the manner in which the amendments should be voted upon, it being decided by the chairman that he would permit four amendments to be pending to each of the paragraphs of the bill, the first relating to the bounty on sugar and the latter to the duty on refined sugar. The first vote was taken on Mr. McKee's amendment to substitute for Mr. McKee's amendment to abolish the sugar bounty, the provisions of the McKinley law relating to the bounty. This was defeated without division by a strict party vote. The vote then recurred upon an amendment offered by Mr. Price to amend Mr. Harter's substitute, placing a duty of one cent per pound on sugar below 16 Dutch standard, and abolishing the sugar bounty by inserting the provision of the Mills bill, which levied a duty on sugar not above 13 Dutch standard, of 1-10 cents per pound; above 16 Dutch standard, 2-10-100, and above 30 Dutch standard, 3-10-100 per pound.

This is the spirit of quite a number of Democrats, including its author, Bailey of Texas, Hooper and the members of the Louisiana delegation. The remainder of the Democrats voted against it. For the first time the Republicans showed their hand, deciding to vote at all upon the proposition, which was defeated 19 to 130. The vote then came upon Mr. Harter's substitute which was lost without division. This made the vote record upon Mr. McKee's original proposal to abolish the bounty by restoring the provisions of the Wilson bill. Quite a number of Republicans, including Messrs. Hopkins, Cannon, Duffell and Hale voted with the radical Democrats against the members of the committee for this proposition. Some of them were Springer, Miller, Oakes, Brown, Johnson of Ohio, Culbertson, Warner, Layton, Washington, Caruthers, Wise, Stone, Everett, Bailey, McGuire, Hale, Ritchie, Geary, Harter, Sayers, Goldfinger and Cummings and it was carried by an overwhelming majority—124 to 68. This action abolishes the bounty on sugar.

The vote was then taken upon the amendments to section 1st, providing for a duty on refined sugar. Mr. Robertson's amendment providing for a duty of from 1-10 cent per pound upward on sugars, testing by the polariscope not above seventy-five degrees was offered as the first amendment. To this Mr. Warner of New York offered the amendment to place refined sugar dutiable in the bill at one-fourth on the free list, and after a long parliamentary discussion as to the status of the amendments, it being claimed by the Louisiana members that a misunderstanding existed, regarding a ruling of the chair, by unanimous consent Mr. Breckinridge of Kentucky was allowed to offer a substitute for these two amendments, placing a uniform duty of one cent per pound upon all sugars below 16 Dutch standard.

The vote was first taken upon Mr. Warner's amendment to the amendment to abolish the duty on refined sugar, and again the radical Democrats scored another signal victory, the Republicans declining to vote. By a vote of 137 to 32 the duty on refined sugar was abolished. Among those who voted for it were: Messrs. Johnson of Ohio, Coleman, Beard, Springer, Lockwood, Mitchell, McGuire, Abbott, Martin, Blinn and Simpson, while the Louisiana delegation and the members of the ways and means committee generally, Messrs. Platt, Wise and Cummings voted against it.

The substitute of Mr. Breckinridge, which was voted upon next, was defeated by a vote of 144 to 77. The Republicans not only declined to vote, but those of the Democrats who were seeking to place a duty upon sugar, but voted with the radical Democrats against it. The Democratic supporters of the Breckinridge amendment were unable to secure enough followers to order tellers.

At this juncture, amid great confusion, the time came to take the final vote upon Mr. Robertson's amendment as amended by Mr. Warner's amendment. A great deal of misunderstanding existed upon the floor as to what the effect of the adoption of the amended proposition would mean. The Republicans were hilariously joyful at the tangle into which they had gotten the Democrats, Mr. Payne shouting if the proposition was adopted it would have the inconceivable effect of placing raw sugar on the dutiable list and refined sugar on the free list.

Mr. Richardson, who was in the chair, was appealed to in vain to state the effect of the adoption of the pending amendment. So many misunderstandings existed even among some of the most skillful parliamentarians on both sides that Mr. Wilson finally decided amid great confusion to move the committee rise to give everyone a chance to examine over night into the parliamentary situation, and at 5:30 the committee rose and the house recessed until 8 o'clock.

There was a full attendance in the galleries and the usual manager attendance on the floor when the house met last evening. Mr. Brookshire, Democrat of Indiana, was the first speaker of the evening, and was followed by Mr. Broderick, Republican of Kansas.

Mr. McCrory, Democrat of Kentucky, was recognized when Mr. Broderick had taken his seat. He was in favor of repealing the sugar bounty and asked entirely. He regarded it as a fraud and an outrage and Mr. McCrory was gratified at the action of the house in repealing it. Mr. McCrory was greeted with great applause at the conclusion of his remarks. He was followed by Mr. Hillman, Republican of California, who took occasion to attack the articles of California production in which California would be injured by the passage of the Wilson bill.

Mr. Goldizer, Democrat of Illinois, briefly defended the Wilson bill and was followed by Mr. Avery, Republican of Michigan, who spoke in opposition to it, after which the house adjourned.

THE INCOME TAX MEASURE.

Provisions of the Bill as Finally Decided Upon by the Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The income tax bill, as approved by the Democratic members of the ways and means committee, was laid before the full committee yesterday.

The bill provides a tax of two per cent upon all incomes of citizens of the United States, either at home or abroad, from any kind of property, rents, interest, dividends or salaries, on all amounts over and above \$1,000. The bill goes into effect January 1, 1895.

In estimating incomes there shall be included notes, bonds and other securities except such United States bonds as are exempt from federal taxation. The tax is laid on profits realized within the year from sales of real estate purchased within the year or within two years previous to the year for which the income is estimated; also on sales of real estate, and on the proceeds generally where grown upon one's own estate; on all incomes derived from any source whatever and the share of any person of the profits of companies, whether incorporated or partnership, who would be entitled to the income if the company or partnership were dissolved or otherwise, except the incomes received from corporations whose officers, as required by law, withhold a certain percentage of the dividends and pay the same to the officer authorized to receive it.

In addition to the 2 per cent exemption, all national state and county taxes paid within the year shall be deducted from the person who actually paid them, also losses sustained during the year from fires, shipwreck and other causes not covered by insurance and compensation for loss of life or limb, but excluding estimated depreciation of value and losses on sales of real estate.

No deduction will be made for improvements which may increase the value of the property or estate. Only one deduction of \$1,000 shall be made from the aggregate value of any one family.

Every person having an income of more than \$3,000 shall make a return to the deputy collector of the district in which he resides of the account of his income, but persons having less than \$3,000 a year shall not make such a report.

These returns shall be made on oath and the deputy collector may increase the amount of any list, or if he has reason to believe that it has been understated, he may require the taxpayer to make the list full and correct, and add 10 per cent to the amount. In cases where a fraudulent list has been rendered a penalty of 100 per cent shall be added.

To Be Tacked on to the Tariff Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Now that it has become apparent that the majority of the Democrats will insist upon passing an income tax measure through the house the Republicans announce their intention of attaching it to the tariff bill.

Representative Duffell outlined the Republican policy in an interview last night and stated that when Mr. Bryan's amendment was submitted practically the solid Republican vote would be cast for it. The object of course will be done in the belief that the bill thus weighted down can never pass. The Democrats, however, think it will.

Restricting the Treasurer.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Mr. Bell of Colorado has introduced in the house a bill to provide for the withdrawal of the discretionary power of the secretary of the treasury to issue bonds, to provide for the coinage of all silver in the treasury, for the issue of non-interest bearing treasury notes for current expenses, to protect the gold reserve and to give immediate relief to the treasury.

Scott Harrison Called to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—J. Scott Harrison, surveyor of the port of Kansas City, has obtained leave of absence from the secretary of the treasury to visit Washington. The object of his visit is not known here, but it is supposed that he is coming to have a consultation before deciding what course to pursue in regard to the refusal of the senate to confirm him.

ABOUT PECKHAM.

New York Senators Not Consulted About Him.

May Be Opposed the Same as Hornblower.

HILL WAS EXCITED.

He Doesn't Like the New Nomination.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—The receipt of the nomination of Wheeler H. Peckham to be associate justice of the supreme court, which was sent to the senate yesterday by President Cleveland, sent Senator Hill hurrying about the floor in a lively style. He was quickly in consultation with members of the judicial committee, who will be called upon to pass the nomination. Senators generally thought when the nomination became known that Judge Peckham, of the court of appeals of New York, was the man, but Senator Hill explained such was not the case, but that the present nominee was his brother. The indications are strong that the nomination will be opposed upon the same grounds that Judge Hornblower's was.

Mr. Peckham is an independent in politics and is said to have rebuffed the nomination of Senator Hill for governor both in 1886 and 1888. The New York senators were not consulted by the president in making the selection. Mr. Wheeler H. Peckham is a member of the law firm of Miller, Peckham & Dixon.

He has never held any office except that of district attorney in his county, to which he was appointed by the then governor, Grover Cleveland, to fill the unexpired term of John McKean, who died in office. Mr. Peckham only held this position for a few weeks, when he resigned. His father, Rufus Peckham, who is now dead, was judge of the court of appeals, and his brother, Rufus A. Peckham, is at present judge of the court of appeals in New York. He was educated at Union college.

He graduated from the Columbia law school in 1854 and went West to St. Paul and Minneapolis, where he practiced law until 1860, when he came East. He then became a member of the firm of Miller, Stoutenburgh & Peckham, which was afterwards changed to Miller & Peckham, and since 1880 has been known as Miller, Peckham & Dixon. He first became prominent during the Tweed trial, when he was associate counsel on behalf of the city. He is a prominent anti-snapper.

TO ENJOIN THE SHERIFF.

Latest Move of the Peize Fighters in Florida to Down the Governor.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Jan. 23.—In the circuit court last yesterday afternoon a bill was filed praying for an injunction restraining the sheriff from interfering in the Corbett-Mitchell fight. A hearing will be had today.

Notice of Resignation.

LANCASTER, Pa., Jan. 23.—Notice has been posted in Conestoga cotton mills, Nos. 1 and 2, owned by John Farnum & Co., and employing over 2,000 hands, that on and after February 1 the mills will be operated four days a week. The notice concludes with the announcement that unless the trade unionists make a reduction and readjustment of wages will take place. For the past several months the mills have been running only half time.

Withdraw From the Church.

NEVADA, Mo., Jan. 23.—The Sunday morning services of the Christian church here were characterized by a split-up in the membership, some withdrawing their names from the church rolls. The second members will organize a new church next Sunday. The cause of the trouble was a difference of opinion as to the authority of the church board in matters of church discipline.

Rightfully Buried.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Jan. 23.—At an early hour yesterday morning Mrs. Clara Cressel discovered smoke coming from one of the rooms of her house, and upon investigating found that an oil stove was blazing up. She picked it up to throw it out of a window, when it exploded, and she was so fearfully burned that she cannot recover. Her husband was accidentally killed at Parkville a short time ago.

Gold in Ozark County, Missouri.

WEST PLAINS, Mo., Jan. 23.—The gold mines on Pond creek in Ozark county, are attracting considerable attention at present. Large bodies of land supposed to contain gold have been entered by a company formed for that purpose and it is said to be positively known that there is something valuable in the ore taken out there. The ore has been assayed and runs \$80 to the ton.

Forced to Drink Poison.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Jan. 23.—John Hart was placed on trial yesterday for the murder of his two sisters, Mary and Nellie Hart, Mary being instantly killed and Nellie being forced to drink a fatal dose of poison. Before her death Nellie made a statement fixing the crime on her brother. The defense will be emotional insanity.

Fire at Joplin.

JOPLIN, Mo., Jan. 23.—At an early hour yesterday morning the Tabernacle Congregational church was destroyed by fire and with it the dwelling of the pastor, Rev. E. E. Willey, which was a part of the building. The church was an old structure. The greatest loss falls upon Rev. Willey who loses his household effects and a valuable library.

Peerless Steam Laundry at 112 and 114 West 8th.

RAPID SPRINT OF A NEEDLE.

Five Inches in Three Days Through a Philadelphia Woman's Flesh.

The record for the rapid travel of a needle through human flesh was broken in a case which recently came under the notice of the surgeons at Hahnemann hospital, Philadelphia. A large needle, which came imbedded in the back of the left thigh of Mary A. Walsh, a domestic, had worked itself through five inches of fleshy tissue in a little over three days. The woman was sewing on Thursday morning, and it was on that day that the needle in some strange way must have penetrated the back of the thigh. She felt some slight pain, but was not seriously inconvenienced by it. Day after day the pain seemed to shift a trifle, but she did not pay particular attention to it until the following Monday, when it became so severe that in the afternoon she went to the Hahnemann hospital, where she complained of a sharp pain in the fore part of the thigh. Dr. Wesser made an examination and found the point of the needle above the surface. He made a small incision and laid bare enough of the needle to permit of its being seized with a pair of tweezers and pulled it out. The needle was black as ink, having been oxidized by the action of the blood. The patient recognized it, by the peculiar way in which it was bent, as the needle with which she had been sewing on Thursday morning. It had traveled five inches in a little over three days, which, according to the Hahnemann surgeons, beats all previous sprinting records among needles.

BLEW PAINT OFF THE MAST.

Was a Scourer If the Captain Was Not a Prevaricator.

Captain Hurlbut of the British bark Bowman B. Law, considers himself fortunate in coming out of a terrible typhoon in the China seas, not without a scratch, but without the loss of any of his crew, or even a spar or sail. This is his experience as he related it.

"We left Sourabaya, Java, bound for the Columbia river. All went well for the first week. The men put in their time well about the ship, and one particular job that was attended to was painting the mizzen-topmast. This was wood, the other masts and topmasts being iron. I noticed that the paint on the spar blistered more or less under the tropical sun.

"One fine afternoon, under a clear sky, the storm came on us. There was hardly any warning. The typhoon shot out of the gulf of Siam as though it came from a cannon. What in the distance was a ripple on the surface of the sea, as it approached us became a feathery, foam-dashed mass of waves, and the next minute the hurricane struck us. All sail was blown away, and we tore ahead under bare poles at locomotive speed. When the fury of the typhoon abated we found everything intact. The mizzen-topmast, however, was bent of paint. The wind had blown the blisters off and nothing remained but the uncovered wood."

Face Tired.

A well-known caricaturist says that he frequently gets "face tired." "As I draw," he explains, "necessarily my face assumes the expression of the people I am trying to represent in a distorted way, and, as a result, at the end of a couple of hours I find myself compelled to rest; not my eyes nor my hands, but my face. I do this either by lying down or by going out on the street with the determination of spending my time looking at things and not at people, for I find I study their faces at the expense of my own. I take a keen delight in my work, and that is the reason I suppose that I am so sympathetic with it."

Stories of Theodorus Stevens.

When Theodorus Stevens had taken to his bed for the last time, a visitor told him he was looking well. "Oh, John," was the quick reply, "it is not my appearance but my disappearance that troubles me!" One day a member of the house of representatives, who was noted for his uncertain course on all questions, and who confessed that he never investigated a point under discussion without finding himself a neutral, asked for leave of absence. "Mr. Speaker," said Mr. Stevens, "I do not rise to object, but to suggest that the honorable member need not ask this favor, for he can easily pair off with himself!"

Three Religions in One Family.

The young son of Prince Ferdinand of Roumania, Prince Carol, who was born a few weeks ago, has been baptized by the metropolitan of Bucharest and will be brought up in the national Roumanian church. The mother of the baby, a daughter of the duke of Edinburgh, is naturally a Protestant, while the father belongs to the Sigmaringen branch of the Hohenzollerns, which has remained Roman Catholic. The decision of the parents regarding the religion of their son has caused great satisfaction and the Hohenzollern dynasty in Roumania has gained additional strength.

Pressure Sustained by Divers.

George W. Fuller, the veteran submarine diver, in relating some anecdotes concerning the bottom of the sea and its inhabitants, gives some interesting figures as to the amount of pressure the body of a diver is subjected to. At a depth of only 100 feet the pressure is forty-four pounds to each square inch of the diver's body surface. The ordinary human frame has about twelve square feet of surface, which would make the pressure at the depth mentioned above not less than thirty-eight tons! This enormous weight is not all pressing downward, but inwards from all directions.



Mrs. Theresa Harrison

"For fourteen years I have suffered with kidney troubles; my back so lame that sometimes I could not raise myself up out of my chair, nor turn myself in bed. I could not sleep, and suffered great distress with my food. I have taken four bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I feel like a new person, and my terrible sufferings have all gone. Life is comfort compared to the misery it used to be." Mrs. THERESA HARRISON, Allison, Ia.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Sarsaparilla. I feel like a new person, and my terrible sufferings have all gone. Life is comfort compared to the misery it used to be." Mrs. THERESA HARRISON, Allison, Ia.

Hood's Pills cure Constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

MIDWINTER FAIR.

\$63.50 Round Trip to California—Santa Fe Route.

Pullman palace and tourist sleepers through without change every day in the year, to Los Angeles, San Francisco and San Diego, via Santa Fe Route. Another line does it.

TEXAS AND RETURN.

One Fare For the Round Trip—Santa Fe Route.

On the second Tuesday of each month the Santa Fe will sell round trip tickets to all Texas points at one fare for the round trip. Tickets good for thirty days, and good to stop off at all points in Oklahoma, Indian Territory or New Mexico, on going trip.

Tourist Sleepers to California.

Via the Santa Fe Route every day in the year without change. Snow blockades avoided by using this line through New Mexico and Arizona, the "Land of Sunshine."

No better aid to digestion. No better cure for dyspepsia. Nothing more reliable for biliousness and constipation than DeWitt's Little Early Risers, the famous little pills. J. K. Jones.

Peerless Steam Laundry 112 and 114 West 8th.

When you buy Quaker home made bread see that it has our registered trade mark (a shield) on it, and you will not be deceived. Vester & Co.

Are you in need of any clothing, dry goods, millinery, ladies' and gent's furnishing goods, hats, caps, boots and shoes, then go to 420 Kansas avenue, where everything is now sold at auction in order to pay the creditors.

Little vegetable health producers. DeWitt's Little Early Risers cure malarial disorders and regulate the stomach and bowels, which prevents headache and dizziness. J. K. Jones.

112 and 114 West 8th, Peerless Steam Laundry.

Genuine Quaker home made bread is sold at 5 cents per loaf; that which is sold at 3 loaves for 10 cents is not what you want. Vester & Co.

American Steam Laundry, 112 West 8th. Telephone 341.

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Telephone 488. Horses with diseased feet skilfully treated. Track and road shoeing a specialty.